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THE
North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., No. 419. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against or being indebted to the undersigned, are requested to send in their accounts for settlement on or before the *10th August next.*

JUDAH & Co.
7au Shanghai, 30th July, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims against, or being indebted to the Insolvent Estate of BOHSTEDT & Co. of Shanghae, are requested to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the *15th day of September*, 1858.

By Order of the Judge Commissioner,
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
Assignee.
12se Shanghae, 4th March, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 Février 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOHSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOHSTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing in China under the Style of NOTT & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either Partner will sign the name in liquidation.

WILLIAM NOTT,
By his Attorney WALTER L. PURDIE.
A. B. NEILSON, JR.
WALTER L. PURDIE.
D. OLYPHANT VAIL.
RICHARD R. TYERS.
China, 22d July, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a *General Commission Business in China*, under the name of OLYPHANT & Co.

R. M OLYPHANT.
WM. W. PARKIN.
L. N. HITCHCOCK.
New York, 8th May, 1858.

REFERRING to the foregoing notice, Messrs. A. B. NEILSON, Jr., WALTER L. PURDIE, D. OLYPHANT VAIL, and RICHARD R. TYERS, are this day admitted Partners in our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.
30oc China, 22d July, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at *Bangkok, Siam*, under the management of Mr. C. H. H. WILSONE, who is authorized to sign for us by procuration.

HAMILTON, GRAY & Co.
21au Singapore, 17th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of KUPFERSCHMID & DATO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. KUPFERSCHMID.
WILLIAM T. DATO.
14au Shanghae, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

F. KUPFERSCHMID, B. A. WARDELL, and A. N. SHEARER have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of business at *Shanghae* and *Foochow*, as GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS, under the firm of

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
14au Shanghae, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL outstanding accounts of the late firm of KUPFERSCHMID & DATO, will be settled by

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
14au Shanghai, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is authorised to sign our Firm.

JAS. BOWMAN & Co.
23oc Shanghae, 23d April, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPOONER, in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf China, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest of the undersigned in the Business hitherto carried on under his name ceased *on the first of June last.*

F. PEARSON.
Shanghai, 8th July, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore conducted by F. PEARSON will in future be conducted under the name of

C. P. REYNOLDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th July, 1858.

NOTICE.

I have this day admitted Mr. JAMES BENFORD DEACON a Partner in my business, which, hereafter, will be conducted under the firm of DEACON & Co.

ALBERT DEACON.
4se Hongkong, 1st July, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, WITH LIABILITY LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital, £644,000, (one half paid up) with Power to Increase the same to £3,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1858-59.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M. P., (Messrs. Sampson, Mitchell & Co.) *Chairman.*
WILLIAM NICOL, Esq., (late of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.) *Deputy Chairman.*
JOHN ALLAN, Esq., (formerly Director of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.)
PETER BELL, Esq., (Messrs. Scott, Bell & Co.)
JAMES FRASER, Esq., (Messrs. Maclaine, Fraser & Co., Singapore.)
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq., (Messrs. J. Gladstone & Co.)
JOHN JONES, Esq., (Messrs. Hyde & Jones.)
THOMAS LANCASTER, Esq., (late of Bombay.)
W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P., (Messrs. W. S. Lindsay & Co.)
WILLIAM MACNAUGHTAN, Esq., (late of Mincing Lane.)
ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq., (Ashford House, Middlesex.)
JOSEPH R. MORRISON, Esq., (late of Messrs. James Morrison & Co.)
SIR HENRY MUGGERIDGE, Knt., Alderman.
G. U. ADAM, Esq., *Manager.*
J. C. STEWART, Esq., *Secretary.*

London Bankers, THE CITY BANK.
Solicitors,
Messrs. OLIVERSON, LAVIE & PEACHEY.
Calcutta Agency,
ROBERT LOW EGLINTON, Esq., *Agent*
Bombay Agency,
JOSEPH RICH, Esq., *Agent.*
Head Office,
20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Correspondents at

Marseilles, ..	Messrs.	PASTRE FRERES.
Malta, ...	,,	R. DUCKWORTH & Co.
Alexandria,	,,	PASTRE FRERES.
Trieste, ...	,,	LANG, FREELAND & Co.
Hongkong, ..	,,	LYALL, STILL & Co.

THE Bank at its Head Office in London grants Drafts on its Indian Agencies, and China Branch; issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes; undertakes the purchase and sale of Indian Government and other securities; and receives Deposits at Interest, terms of which may be known on application.

The Agencies at Calcutta and Bombay, and the Branch at Shanghai, grant Bills on the City Bank London; collect drafts; effect remittance to Europe; effect sales and purchases of Government and other securities, and undertake their safe custody, drawing and remitting the Interest and dividends thereon, when due, at the current rates of the day, receive money on Deposit at Interest and conduct all General Banking business, including the receipt of pay, pensions, annuities, and dividends on Stock of all kinds.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
JOHN MACKELLAR, *Manager.*
JOHN W. MACLELLAN, *Sub-Manager.*

Notice is hereby given that a Branch of the above Bank has this day been established at Shanghai.

By authority of the Court of Directors.
J. MACKELLAR, *Manager.*
Temporary Offices,
North Gate Street, 31st July, 1858. 14au

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Subscribed Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Paid up—One Million Sterling.
Reserve fund—£150,000.

DIRECTORS:

ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, Esq., *Chairman.*
Lieut.-Col. HENRY BARKLEY HENDERSON, *Deputy Chairman.*
GEORGE HAY DONALDSON, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. HENRY DOVETON.
Col. JAMES HOLLAND.
Mr. ALDERMAN FINNIS.
Lieut.-Col. JAMES HORSBURGH MACDONALD.
GEORGE GORDON MACPHERSON, Esq.
CHARLES GRENVILLE MANSELL, Esq.
JOHN CARRINGTON PALMER, Esq.
ALEXANDER REMINGTON, Esq.
Major General DUNCAN SIM.
JAMES SYDNEY STOPFORD, Esq.
JAMES THOMSON Esq.

Head Office, 27, Cannon Street London.
General Manager:
FRANCIS R. NEILSON, Esq.

Manager	*in Calcutta,* ..	M. BALFOUR, Esq.
,,	*in Bombay,* ..	J. G. H. BROWN, Esq.
,,	*in Madras,* ..	DAVID ALLARDICE, Esq.
,,	*in Agra,*	A. H. MATTHEWS, Esq.
,,	*in Lahore,* ...	T. BAILEY, Esq.
,,	*in Hongkong,*	HENRY TURNER, Esq.

A BRANCH OF THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK is this day Established in *Shanghai* by the Authority of the Board of Directors in *London.*

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.
tf Shanghai, 22nd May, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. THEODORE KROES is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

DIMIER, BROTHERS & Co.
19se China, 15th June, 1858.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.
tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER, *Canton.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. P. LOVELL, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 24th December, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TATHAM'S Sherry.
Port.
Claret,
and Champagne.

Also a few cases of London Stout, and 30 doz. fine Champagne Perry.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 7th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CANTON Tea and Silk Mats.
Apply to
P. LOUREIRO.
14au Shanghai, 14th July, 1858.

RECEIVED BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL AND PER "CHALLENGER."

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY, Ladies and Children's Summer DRESSES and other GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,
tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, November, 1855.

FOR SALE.

BOOKS ON SALE.

AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted, ...	2.00
Do. ,, ,, Pocket, ...	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom, 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

YSASI & Co.'s Best PALE SHERRY.

ALSO,

Superior PORT and SHERRY in 3 doz. Cases just received.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1858.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH patent yellow Metal SHEATHING from 16 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

English Copper SHEATHING from 22 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

ALSO,

Prime Hoth's Russian CORDAGE assorted sizes. Apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d January 1858.

FOR SALE EX "PRIDE OF THE OCEAN" AND "ABDUL MEDJID."

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE,	in 1 doz.	Cases.
Do. Pale SHERRY,	in 2 doz.	do.
Old PORT, ...	in 3 doz.	do.
Old SHERRY, ...	in 3 doz.	do.
La Rose CLARET, ...	in 3 doz.	do.

Apply to
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghae, 16th December, 1857.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO BE LET.

THE Dwelling House and Godowns on Lot No. 32. Apply to

C. M. DONALDSON.
tf Shanghai, 30th July, 1858.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE & GODOWNS, well suited for Business Premises, lately occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS. The portion fronting Barrier Road might be sold separately, being very suitable for Chinese Buildings. Apply to

ANDw. A. RANKEN.
tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LAND at present occupied by Messrs. KUPFERSCHMID & Co., being No. 73 in the Consular Plan of the Settlement.

For particulars apply to
HALL & HOLTZ.
tf Shanghai, 14th July, 1858.

TO BE DISPOSED OF

A DESIRABLE Location including a comfortable Bungalow, Furniture, good stock of Genuine Medicines and a good Medical Practice, at present worth from 4 *a* 5,000 Dollars per annum.

For particulars apply to
B. A. WARDELL.
tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

BUSINESS PREMISES WANTED.

WANTED to rent on lease or to purchase, commencing possession at any period of the present or ensuing year, a commodious Dwelling House and Godowns in a central situation. Apply by letter to B. H. C. at this Office or privately to the Editor.

tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in a pleasant locality.
Apply to
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 26th June, 1858.

TO BE LET.

THE new and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, containing Twelve Rooms, with Office and Tea Room, situate on the Lot of Land adjoining Messrs. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.'s Property. If requisite, a GODOWN can be erected on the East side of the House to suit the Tenant.

For particulars apply to
WM. BROUGHALL.
tf Shanghai, 4th June 1858.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

NEWLY built premises in Bridge Street comprising Dwelling House and Godowns.
Apply to
E. LOUREIRO.
tf Shanghai, 11th May, 1858.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE HOUSE and LAND, formerly the Property of Messrs. WETMORE & Co., and now of P. F. RICHARDS & Co. The Premises are in a good locality for the transaction of business with the Chinese, they have a water frontage and are in the principal thoroughfare from the City to the Foreign Settlement.

For particulars apply to
Messrs. GILMAN & Co., *Foochow.*
or Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. FOGG & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

BY the advertiser, age 22, an engagement in a Merchant's Office as Book-keeper, Shipping Clerk or General Assistant. Having resided for upwards of 10 months in Shanghai, he is generally acquainted with the business routine of the Port, first-class references can be given. Apply by letter to R. D. care of the Editor, *North-China Herald.*

tf Shanghai, 24th July, 1858.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Merchant House by an experienced man of Business, either as Manager (of a Branch House) Book-keeper or General Assistant. Apply by letter to Z at this Office or privately to the Editor.

tf Shanghai, 14th July, 1858.

WANTED.

BY a young gentleman, who has had some experience in China, an engagement as Book-keeper or General Clerk. Satisfactory references can be given. Address "Alpha" care of Editor, *North-China Herald.*

tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...	Tls. 2.0.0	a day.
,, Officers do.	,, 1.5.0	,,
,, General Wards, ...	,, 1.0.0	,,

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER,

ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

泰興 *Tae-hing.*

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,

SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW.
Chronometer, Watch, & Clock Makers.

A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Charts, Nautical Instruments and Books constantly on hand.

Chronometers carefully rated by transit observation and all necessary repairs promptly attended to.

RICHARDS & CO.,

Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE.
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have commenced making SODAWATER and LEMONADE, they having procured an experienced man who has been employed at Doctor Young's Sodawater Manufactory at Hongkong for several years, together with the best materials. We feel confident that our Sodawater and Lemonade will be of the first quality. Terms 75 cents per doz. for SODAWATER and 1 Tael per doz. for LEMONADE without bottles. All bottles not returned will be charged 1 Tael per doz.

Parties having bottles can have them filled at the above rate. A small book will be sent to regular Customers with a Debit and Credit side that all bottles returned will be credited. But as there has been a great deal of deception on the part of the servants or coolies by not returning the full quantity of Bottles a misunderstanding arises from it. We will in justice acquaint our customers when there is any difference and note it in the Book, and we will not hold ourselves responsible for any such misdemeanour on the part of the servants.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 12th May, 1858.

E. A. REYNOLDS,

Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."

All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber. Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

泰興 *Tae-hing.*

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,

SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW.
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. DE BARROS & Co.
Storekeepers and Merchants.
INSOLVENTS.

CREDITORS of the Estate of the above named Firm are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned on or before the *20th instant*, and Parties indebted to the same to make immediate payment.

E. WEBB,
H. M. F. M.'s Consul.
tf Shanghai, 5th August, 1858.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's Steam-ship *Chusan*, Captain G. S. BROOKS, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Sunday, the 15th August, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,000 Bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Friday, the 6th August*, when the usual allotment will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. of *Friday, the 13th August*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office. Bills of Lading cannot be signed under six-Taels.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 2d August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.
Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.
Best salad Oil.
All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou Consulate Road,
near Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold at the NEW DOCK, *on Tuesday next, August 10th*, all the Old Copper from off the bottom of the American Barque *Ann*, Sale to take place at 4 o'clock P.M.

o Shanghai, 7th August, 1858.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock

NOTICE.—FLOATING CHAPEL Services, at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England,	......June 9	Singapore,	......July 14
Bombay,	......July 1	Hongkong,	......July 27
Calcutta,	......June 25	New York,	......May 25
Galle,	........July 6		

◆

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 6th August, 1858.		*Ending 6th August, 1857.*	
July,				
31,—	*Max.* 88	*Min.* 80	*Max.* 89	*Min.* 78
August,				
1,—	„ 88	„ 78	„ 88	„ 77
2,—	„ 83	„ 78	„ 90	„ 77
3,—	„ 86	„ 78	„ 90	„ 77
4,—	„ 85	„ 77	„ 90	„ 76
5,—	„ 85	„ 76	„ 89	„ 75
6,—	„ 85	„ 78	„ 90	„ 77

To be continued weekly.

◆

DIED.

At Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 3d inst. of cholera infantum, JOHN DURYEE, son of the Rev. Henry V. and Mary G. Rankin, aged five years.

◆

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.

On London, Bank Bills 6m/s., 5s. 10½d.; First Class Credits, others Credits & Private Bills, and Bills with documents, 5s. 11d. *a* 5s. 11¼d., per Shanghai Tael. *On Calcutta*, E. I. Co.'s Bills accepted and Bank Bills, 3 days sight, Rs 280; *on Bombay*, Bank Bills, 3 days sight, Rs. 280, per 100 Shanghai Taels.

OPIUM.

Malwa, *New*..............	Tls. 475	Shanghai weight.
Patna, *New*..............	„ 507	
do. *Old*..............	„ 501	

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LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTED.—August 6th, *Berwickshire*, (Br. sh.), 1111, Bell, for Hongkong; *Diligentia*, (Br. sh.), 651, Porter, for Amoy, and *Laurick*, (Br. bg.), 283, Thomson, for Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.—Per *Aden*, Capt. Sweeney, M. le Capitaine Labbe, Monr. Beauvais, Messrs. G. W. Hogg, Donald Cameron, Robt. Morrison, Thos. Best, E. J. Hogg, Bovet, W. M. Norton, A. Chandabhoy, and Shojatali.

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SHANGHAI LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

A Special Meeting of the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society will be held, at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on Tuesday next, at 5 o'clock P.M., to meet the Scientific Corps of the Austrian Frigate *Novara*.

A Paper will be read by Dr. Carl Scherzer of Vienna.

The attendance of all the Members of the Society is especially requested.

By order of the Council.

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THE *Chusan*, P. & O. Company's Steamer, Capt. Brooks, is advertized to leave here with the mail on Sunday morning the 15th inst., corresponding with the packet from Hongkong on the 24th. Letters by her are calculated to arrive in London, *viâ* Marseilles, on the 14th, and *viâ* Southampton on the 21st Oct.; answers by the mail leaving London *viâ* Marseilles on the 25th of the same month will be due in Shanghai on the 20th of December.

The London mail of 25th June, *viâ* Marseilles, will be due here on the 15th inst. It should bring answers to letters by the mail from hence on the 15th April.

HIS Excellency the Taoutai is gone to Soochow, probably to confer with his superiors respecting the reception of the Imperial Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana, who are expected there shortly. They will then come to Shanghai where apartments are being prepared for them in the city.

MUCH sickness exists at present on board ships in the harbour; several fatal cases of cholera have occurred, and among the Chinese too that appalling malady is prevailing to a considerable extent. Exposure to the sun and indulgence in unripe and bad fruit should be scrupulously avoided.

ON our fourth page will be found a list of Ships-of-war in China, corrected to the present time as regards those of Her Britannic Majesty; particulars of the movements of those of other powers are seldom communicated to us or we should be glad to record them, as sometime hence it may be an interesting register to refer to.

It will be seen that the English squadron is nearly all *en róute* to Hongkong. Only those placed at the disposal of the Earl of Elgin and those stationed at the ports remain. We stated in error in our last that the *Opossum* would go to Japan with the Admiral, she returned from the Ruggeds on the following day and is now on this station with the *Firm* and *Highflyer*. The desirableness of a gun-boat at the ports is obvious, and already shown by the service on which the *Opossum* is gone out to-day,—to look after a foreigner who is levying black mail a short distance up the Yang-tze.

It is gratifying to find that the *Actæon* with Gun-boat, *Dove*, as a tender, will proceed Northwards immediately on Surveying service.

WE believe the Austrian frigate *Novara* will leave here on Tuesday or Wednesday next in prosecution of her voyage of Scientific research. She is pierced for 42 guns, but, being on a mission of peace, carries a smaller number, that more accommodation may be afforded for the object of the expedition, which is under the command of Commodore B. de Wuellerstorff and Urbair, *not* Nebair, as mispelled in our last. Her crew consists of 350 men, and the sweet music that our community listened to with so much pleasure on Thursday evening last, in the gardens of the British Consulate was evidence that an excellent Band accompanies them. In addition to those gentlemen whose names we have before mentioned, as attached to the Scientific Commission, is Mr. T. Selleny a celebrated artist of Vienna whose drawings will illustrate the work intended to be published at the expence of the Imperial Government on the return of the expedition.

The expedition left Trieste on the 30th April, 1857, and has visited Gibraltar, Madeira, Rio de Janeiro, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Paul and Amsterdam, Point de Galle, Madras, the Nicobar Issands, Singapore, Batavia, Manila, and Hongkong. The members express the highest satisfaction and delight at the reception they have everywhere met with from the Authorities and other residents in all the British possessions that they have visited.

From Shanghai the *Novara* turns again Southward, and will visit the Mariannas, Carolinas, Solomons Group, Australia and New Zealand, thence to the Sandwich and Friendly Islands, returning by the West coast of South America, touching at Panama, Gallipagos, Lima and Valparaiso, round Cape Horn, to the Falkland Islands, Monte Video, Buenos Ayres and back to Europe.

We are told that the Arch-duke Ferdinand Maximilian, who is at the head of the Austrian Navy designs this, the first Exploring Expedition from that country, to be the precursor of a series of Scientific voyages to be undertaken not only for the glory of the fatherland but with a view to establish intercourse between Scientific Societies abroad with those of a similar character at home, the exchange of collections of Natural history, and literary publications, and by means of personal acquaintance with distinguished men in different parts of the world to unite more closely those of similar pursuits and sympathies at home and abroad.

As the time of stay at each place must necessarily be too short for extensive observations and explorations, His Imperial Highness should send two or more vessels out in succession so that the *corps Scientifique* might remain a sufficient length of time for their researches and make their way on to certain appointed places where the following vessel could call for them.

NINGPO appears to be continually in a state of alarm or actual riot. Less than a month ago we gave an account of an attack on the Taoutai and now there has again been an *émeute* of a similar character. A party of Tong seang or East side people collected with the intention of capturing Lee the Opium tax collector, who has made himself obnoxious to the country people by "squeezing" under some petty authority he receives from the Taoutai. He is said to be a man of very bad character. He was a prominent member of the kidnapping party in the last war, and his mode of conveying his victims out of the water gates of the city was more dextrous than delicate. On this occasion his adroitness did not fail him. Being apprised of the meditated attack on him he hired about 400 men,—Fokien, and Ningpo, at 4 mace per day and marched them to the Bridge of Boats on the 30th ultimo. The Tong seang men came down, unarmed, and had to retreat; the Fokiens attacked, killed ten of them, took six or eight prisoners, and then retired. The Tong seangs set fire to the Joss-house on the parade ground and it was burnt down. The *Paoushun*, steamer, was ordered up, she got foul of the Bridge of boats, knocked it away, and put her jibboom into some of the windows of the houses. The city gates were closed and official warning was given to British subjects against taking any active part on either side.

The excitement was great when our correspondents letter was dispatched on the 31st and a further disturbance was expected as the friends of the people killed, and taken prisoners, were much exasperated.

THE *China Mail*, in taking the following paragraph from a Scottish newspaper, states that a different version of the occurrence is current in Hongkong but refrains from quoting it without confirmation. Mr. Robinet was much respected in Hongkong, and his death, with the circumstances which led to it, has caused much regret.

A gentleman in this city has just received a letter from his relative in Valparaiso, which contains the following painfully interesting narrative:—"A gentleman connected with Valparaiso chartered a ship belonging to that port, called the *Mercedes*, and loaded her at Canton with a very valuable cargo of silks, teas, and fancy goods, he himself acting as supercargo. When about halfway on the voyage the cargo accidentally took fire, but was soon got under. On opening a few boxes that had been saturated with the water employed to extinguish the fire, it was discovered that they were filled with gunny bags, and on a general examination the whole cargo was discovered to be spurious. The silks turned out to be bags, the teas earth, and the fancy articles not worth one-fourth the price paid for them. The stroke was too much for the poor gentleman. He attempted to shoot himself, but was prevented by the captain, who afterwards had to keep a close watch on his movements; but unfortunately, the night before the ship reached Valparaiso, while the captain was asleep, he slipped out by the cabin window and was drowned, leaving letters written to his wife and three children, and a number of friends in Valparaiso. He was the son of an Englishman, and much respected in the place.—*Glasgow Herald*, June 2.

THE *Hongkong Register* contains the following documents which we extract as a Record of the animus existing at Canton. The *Register* says the first document has caused many household servants to leave the employ of foreigners and was having an effect on the supply of provisions, wood, charcoal, bricks, &c., which had lately advanced in price to extreme rates.

AN EXPOSITION OF RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE DETECTION AND PUNISHMENT OF TRAITORS.

1. As to Chinese in the service of the rebellious barbarians, as Interpreters, Merchants, Compradors, Boys, Sailors, Cooks, Shroffs, &c., whether on board their Ships or in their Houses and Offices, let complete lists of all such be obtained in the several villages to which they may belong by the Magistrates in conjunction with the village gentry, and let them issue instructions to the fathers, brothers, or relations of the parties in question, that they must return to their homes within a month.

If any remain for the sake of gain after the time, or secretly return to their former employments, they spontaneously place themselves beyond the pale of civilization, and ought to be seized by the constables, brought back to their villages and punished as traitors. Let their estates be confiscated, one half thereof being given to the ancestral temple of their tribe, and one half to the common treasury of their village; the Mandarins having no share. Let the criminal with his children and grand-children forever after be excluded from the literary examinations, and from buying titles. And let all other tribes be prohibited from intermarrying with them,

If the neighbours and relations receive bribes and screen the guilty parties from punishment, and if the tribes of the villages permit this, so that some other person first give information; then in addition to the regular punishment of the first offenders, their relations and the people and elders of their village shall be held as partakers in their crime; and of the goods confiscated one half shall shall go to the general treasury of the district, and one half to the informant; the villagers receiving nothing, to teach them a lesson.

2. Chinese who have shops in Hongkong, Macao, or elsewhere for the purpose of trading with the rebellious barbarians, are in fact partakers in their rebellion, and even if they have no trade with them, if they have shops in the above places it would be difficult to distinguish the stones from the gems. It is therefore necessary to make the prohibition general and through the Magistrates of the different districts to command all Chinese who have gone away to Hongkong, Macao, and such like places and opened shops for a livelihood, within the period of one month to remove all their goods, shut their shops, and return to their villages to follow some other occupation, without delay or hesitation.

If any are beyond the time in returning, they are of their own freewill holding intercourse with rebellious barbarians—and are in fact incorrigible and seditious people. Let them be punished as traitors, let their goods be confiscated and let the same penalties be inflicted on them which are specified above for those in the service of the barbarian brats.

3. The people in Bamboo Town who are employed to pilot the barbarian ships must be ordered by the district Magistrate to relinquish their occupation immediately. The villagers and elders are to see that the order is obeyed, and to make the pilots enter into an engagement never to pilot barbarian ships any more.

If after this they dare to disobey, they will be punished as traitors, their goods will be confiscated, &c., &c.

4. Chinese who sell Oxen, Sheep, Pigs, Fowls, Ducks, Vegetables, &c., to the rebellious barbarians,—those who do business in Rhubarb, Teas Cassia, Silk, &c., with the rebellious barbarians, of England—those who establish cargo boats at Hongkong, Macao, or elsewhere for the conveyance of their contraband goods, or place private boats at their disposal for carrying provisions or contraband goods must be ordered through the district Magistrate after ten days' notice to abandon their occupations and find something else to do, for they will not be permitted to go on aiding such illegal trade.

If any dare to disobey let them be waylaid and seized; and after it is clearly proved that they have been engaged in smuggling, let their goods and boats become the prize of the Captors, the Government Officers having no share. Let the persons seized be punished as traitors. If they offer resistance they may be slain with impunity. If any lawless fellows, or any subordinate officers of Government should undertake to protect them they will, on its being discovered, be punished and degraded.

5. In the neighbourhood of Hongkong, Macao, and other places, such women as have been employed by the rebellious barbarians are to be prohibited through the district Magistrades from remaining in their employment. The villagers and elders are to find out the relations of all such and give strict orders that within five days they return home. If they do not return within the time and if the elders and neighbors connive at their delay, besides seizing and punishing the women, let their fathers and mothers, father-in-law and mothers-in-law and relations, together with the elders of their villages be all alike punished.

In addition to the above orders to be issued by the district Magistrates, each association and each village ought to prepare public notices to be stuck up for general information. Let charge be given by the district associations to each town and village, and by each village to each surname, that if they have strangers staying with them who have no village or tribe to go home to, the neighbours may take them at once into custody, and if they are discovered to have disobeyed the warning let them be punished; so that if possible the supplies of the rebellious barbarians may be cut off and their trade stopped, and then they will not be able to carry into practice their knavish tricks.—*Hongkong Register*, July 13.

The General Board of the Military in the province of Canton have received notification from His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner to the following effect:—

1. Whoever catches an English or French rebel chief will receive a reward of $5,000.
2. Whoever cuts off the head of a rebel barbarian will receive a reward of $50.
3. Whoever catches a rebel barbarian alive will receive a reward of $100.
4. Whoever catches a traitor, will, on producing satisfactory evidence, receive a reward of $20.
5. Whoever can manage to burn or take a large war-steamer will receive a reward of $10,000.
6. Whoever can manage to burn or take a shallow-water steamer will receive $2,000, and be recommended for further reward. (5th Moon, 26th day.

The Association of Tae-Leik have received a notification from the general board of the province, prohibiting the supply of the rebel barbarians with provisions.

If the people in the villages within the association supply the rebel barbarians with provisions; this is nothing less than uniting with barbarians and following rebels.

They are to be put to death without mercy, and their goods confiscated

If the people from the villages beyond, pass through Tae-Leik for the purpose of supplying the rebel barbarians with provisions, whoever of the braves or villagers intercepts and detains them, will, on due notice being given be recommended for public reward.

Hien Fung, 8th year, 5th Moon.—*Ibid*, July 20.

PASSAGE OF THE "LORD OF THE ISLES" CAPTAIN JAMIESON FROM LONDON.

Left the Downs on 22d April, passed Anger in 75 days. Had light winds up the China sea, becalmed 8 days near the Saddle islands, and took the pilot on board at the entrance of the Yang-tze on 28th July—thus making the passage from pilot to pilot in 97 days.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

Mr. Disraeli's answer to the question put to him last night as to the state of our relations with China is, at first view, merely a repetition of the information we gave to the public several days ago. "What the Emperor has done has not "been to send a Minister of State to meet Lord "Elgin at Shanghai, but to send a message to "state that a Minister of State will be sent to "Canton, and requesting that Lord Elgin will "return to Canton to meet his Plenipotentiary. "Lord Elgin has, however, advanced towards the "North." This is no news from Shanghai; but it is news from Downing-street.

"A man compelled against his will
"Is of the same opinion still."

—The couplet hardly conveys the full truth. The compulsion often strengthens and indurates the opinion. A sense of defeat, and, in small minds, a feeling of spite comes in, and great national interests become secondary to personal or party pique. There is a tone about this answer to Mr. Kinglake which creates suspicion that almost amounts to alarm. It is not eighteen months since the members of the present Cabinet found themselves opposed to the entire sense of the country upon the question of our difference with China. The ultimate appeal afforded by our forms of Government was made and tried, and the decision is recorded. If we may judge of the opinions of our present rulers by their speeches during that trial their sympathies in this matter are the reverse of those of all other Englishmen. Their language against Sir John Bowring was so violent that to disavow him, to recall him, and even to impeach him would hardly seem to meet their sense of his guilt. Some of them, in the favour of their virtuous indignation, would have appeared willing to hand over Mr. Parkes to the tender dealings of the injured Yeh; the least that would satisfy their scrupulous consciences would have been to give full indemnity and ample apology to that merciful and accomplished and most cleanly dignitary. The steady judgment of the country rejected this morbid sentiment, the whines and lamentations were recognized at once as a piece of acting got up for party purposes; tolerant, and even fond as Englishmen are of a good House of Commons' faction fight, there was a very general indignation at the choice of the subject. The national interests at stake were felt to be too great to be thus played with; the Chinese singsong was sternly and promptly suppressed.

It becomes very important now to understand whether the present Ministers are still of the same mind with the actors in that Chinese comedy, or whether having put aside their caps and tails they now think and act like sober Englishmen. Are they fairly and honestly prepared to carry out the policy dictated by the country, or are they anxious to retrieve the defeat they suffered on this question? If the latter should unhappily be a ruling motive with them they have good opportunity. Our Plenipotentiary is become their subordinate. They may thwart him; they may coerce him to patch up a bad treaty; they may force him into a position in which he will be able to make no treaty at all; and then they may triumphantly turn round and say, "See what has come "of your wicked war with China." We are unwilling to suppose of any Ministry that they could carry the point of obstinacy so far as this, yet the terms of Mr. Disraeli's answer are disquieting. In the first place, why should the information asked for be refused? It is already matter of public notoriety that the demands of the four Powers upon the Emperor of China are not specific,—are not in the nature of an ultimatum, but only lay down certain great principles upon which negotiations may be based. The papers, as we understand their contents, are intended to go no further than to inform the Emperor as to the extent of the powers with which he must arm his Minister; they do no more than state the breaches of the treaty, and show that the only security against the recurrence of such grievances must be free intercourse between China and the other nations of the world—diplomatic relations and free commercial communication. There can be no reason for the non-production of papers of the general purport of which every merchant of Shanghai is already well informed—unless, indeed, the present Ministers have seen reason to write some strong condemnation of Lord Elgin's course of conduct, and are anxious that their Chinese policy should operate at Pekin before it can be discussed in England. If we may conclude anything from Mr. Disraeli's curt answer, it must be that he thinks Lord Elgin ought to have obeyed the unofficial command of the Chinese Emperor,—that he ought to have submitted to the new breach of the treaty committed by a refusal of all direct answer to his letter,—and that he ought to have humbly followed Hwang down to the city of Canton and there commenced a course of negotiations which might outlast the present dynasty. This may not,—this can hardly be Mr. Disraeli's meaning; but the paragraph which we publish to-day will be read in no other sense in China. The present Ministers are so happy in saying smart things of their own absent officers, they are so clever in holding up their own Governors and their own Ambassadors to obloquy and contempt, that this will be read by the light of context, and Yeh will chuckle at Calcutta, and Hwang will be comfortable at Canton.

We have no fear but that Lord Elgin will do his duty if left to carry out his policy as he recently announced it to the merchants at Shanghai. If the Ministry at home will only abstain from any mischievous interference our present very satisfactory position will be maintained; the four Powers will work together harmoniously, and the great result will be secured—that great result of receiving China into friendly intercourse with the civilized populations of the earth. It is not concerning the despatches from Lord Elgin that we feel curiosity. We are much more anxious to be assured that no despatches have gone out from England. The letter-writing propensities of some of Lord Derby's friends, and the rhetorical escapades of others, keep quiet people in a constant state of alarm. Our distant interests are never safe. At no hour can we tell what enemy of England, from Yeh to Nana Sahib, may be applauding some exquisite epigram, and declaring that its author was the cleverest fellow and the most incomprehensible Minister ever heard of in Asia.

We hope, therefore, that Lord John Russell, who is to recur to this subject to-night, will obtain from the Ministerial leader some confession as to what the acts of the new Ministry have been regarding China. We hope also that he may be so successful as to extort from Mr. Disraeli some explanation which may prevent, or at least mitigate, the mischief which must be produced at Shanghai and Pekin if the answer to Mr. Kinglake go out in its present form.—*Times*, June 4.

In connexion with the above Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons on the 4th of June, after a speech showing great ignorance of the provisions of the treaty of 1842—regarding its revision, and the question of Opium, concluded by saying,—

"I feel justified, therefore, in asking the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer what is the present state of our relations with China, and for the communication of the terms which Lord Elgin has demanded from the Emperor of China, and for the answer which has been received from the Chinese Government."

To which Mr. Disraeli replied,—

"When we acceded to office our fleet and armies were in China. Instructions had been given by our predecessors to a most noble and distinguished plenipotentiary, and those instructions wisely included a wide discretion. At this moment we have no evidence that Lord Elgin is aware of the change of Government. Of course we communicated with Lord Elgin without loss of time; but considering, from the great interval of space and time, events of importance must have occurred before our communication could reach him, and having the utmost confidence in the ability and experience of that distinguished man, we thought it our duty to extend to Lord Elgin the same wide discretion which had previously been given to him by our predecessors. Lord Elgin, as I stated yesterday, repaired to Shanghai, and expected to receive there—in accordance with the letter which he had transmitted to the Chinese Government—a Minister of State, to enter into negotiations with him. Instead, however, of meeting with any Minister he received a letter, which informed him that the Chinese plenipotentiary would repair to Canton, and begging him to go there also. Instead of repairing to Canton, as thus desired, Lord Elgin had gone northward. I have no doubt that in so doing he has acted wisely and properly, but the House will see that it is impossible for us to communicate what may be the motives which have induced him to take that course. I have no doubt that it was a wise and proper course, and that we shall receive from Lord Elgin ample and satisfactory reasons for the conduct which he pursued. I cannot, therefore inform the noble lord what was the answer received from the Chinese Government beyond the intimation which I have already given; but I do not believe that it amounted to more than a recommendation to return to Canton, which certainly at the first blush would appear to have been a weak step for Lord Elgin to adopt. Nor is it in my power specially to state what are the conditions which Lord Elgin demanded, because we repose necessarily a large discretion in his lordship, and we must trust to his discrimination, coupled with his resources, to make those conditions which he may think most calculated to obtain his object of effecting a direct communication between this country and the highest authority in China. The House, moreover, is aware that in this business we have been from the first acting in complete concert with our French allies, that subsequently the Government of the United States also completely joined us in our efforts, and that to a certain extent the Government of Russia has also assented to the plan which was first laid down in order to effect that direct communication between the civilized countries of Europe and the Government of China which is so desirable. These are the circumstances which render it extremely difficult to place papers on the table of the House. (Hear, hear.) We must act in concert with our allies, and the French Government have also intrusted great discretion to Baron Gros, it is impossible that we can give to the House in this case that detailed information which in other matters it is alike our pleasure and our duty to afford. All that I can say generally is that having given—I think wisely—that large discretion to Lord Elgin, who, I doubt not, will use it for the advantage of the country, we have expressed to him our belief that it is of great importance that peace between China and England should be established, and that there should be a termination to the existing misconceptions as speedily as possible. (Hear, hear.) We trust that he will succeed in putting an end to this unfortunate and unsatisfactory state of affairs as soon as he can do so with a due regard to the commercial and political interests of this country, and to our understanding on the subject with those allies who throughout have acted with the greatest sincerity and cordiality in concert with the English Government."

Upon the above, the *Times*, from which we quote, has the following article :—

One of the qualities which combine to fit an Englishman for constitutional government is his habit of submission to the will of the majority. A Frenchman, a German, or an Italian always has "an idea;" his notion of liberty is to obtain the liberty of carrying out that idea, and regenerating all mankind by force. There was, a short time ago, a dwindling party among our own public men, whose borrowed watchward was, "Everything for the people, and nothing by the people,"—the dogma of a tyrant. Our Constitution is founded upon principles the very contrary to that dogma. It works out in action the celebrated maxim of Plato,—"We may endeavor to persuade our fellow-citizens, but it is not lawful to force them even to that which is best for them." In England, when the decision of the constituencies has been distinctly given, the public action of the Government must be in accordance with that decision, or the Constitution is violated.

It appears rather odd that the public man who stands most in need of being reminded of these trite constitutional truths should be Lord John Russell. If ever there was a question upon which the sense of the country was solemnly asked and distinctly declared, it was upon the policy to be adopted by this country towards the Empire of China. There could be no mistake about the answer, and there can be no doubt that if the same question was again put the answer would be equally decisive. Now, Lord John Russell in the speech which he made on this subject on Friday night does not attempt to reargue the question, does not "endeavour to persuade his fellow-citizens;" but, in a spirit of carping and cavilling, he strives to impede the action of the Minister who is giving operation to the national policy in that distant country, and he too evidently is urging the present Government to act in disobedience to the expressed will of the nation. The whole tone of his remarks tends to encourage the Government to curtail the discretionary powers of our Ambassador in China, and to discourage him in his very difficult task of laying broad foundations for our future commercial operations in that country. But the absence of all accurate information betrayed by Lord John Russell's speech is still more remarkable, and affords melancholy proof how little even our best public men feel the obligation of mastering questions of the highest import, when they are out of the ordinary sphere of party warfare, and affect distant countries. Lord John pretended to inform the House of the number of men engaged in the war with China, and he exaggerated it by including those employed on the coast of India, and even the Naval Brigade now serving on the Upper Ganges. He stated that it could not be supposed it was for the purpose of settling the question of reparation to individuals for the injuries British subjects had suffered that Lord Elgin had proceeded North;" but he thus manifested not only an entire unacquaintance with the only means of bringing any influence to bear upon the Court of Pekin, but a much more unaccountable forgetfulness of what had previously passed in the House of Commons. It has been proved that the Emperor of China cares nothing for the occupation of Canton. That operation was necessary to recover our lost prestige among the people of China, but it has had no effect upon the counsels of the Emperor. The only way by which peace and compensation can be obtained is by direct communication with the Emperor, and Lord Palmerston has declared over and over again in the House of Commons that the destination of the Elgin Embassy was Pekin. The treaty now in force gives us the right of immediate communication with the high officers at Pekin. That communication has just been formally denied to us. Lord Elgin has gone to exercise in person our treaty rights, and, if he is accompanied by a fleet and an army, it is because the obstinacy of the Chinese Court renders it necessary to support our treaty rights by force. Nothing can be more simple. If Lord John would only afford five minutes to a perusal of the treaty, and clear his head of certain antipathies, he would find it a very plain matter. Unhappily, however, Lord John will not do this. As he states the amount of the force engaged in China without knowing it, so he quotes the treaty without reading it. He says:—

"We know that there were two articles which were not observed. One article give us the right to enter the city of Canton as well as four other cities, and that article has been perpetually violated by the refusal of the local Government to allow the admission of British subjects into Canton. Another article in a very solemn manner bound us to prevent the trade of opium with China, and that article of the treaty has been as notoriously violated as the others. I believe it is an article very difficult to fulfil, and probably the Chinese Custom-house officers have been as notoriously willing to violate that article as those who have brought opium from India and engaged in the traffic of that article. This is the position in which we stand with regard to the treaty."

Now, with submission to Lord John, this is *not* the position in which we stand with regard to the treaty. Will it be believed in England that this deliberate statement made by Lord John Russell is a mere figment of his own imagination? In our treaty with China, not only is there no such article as that imagined and produced by Lord John Russell, to call down the cheers of the House, but in that treaty the word "opium" is never mentioned. It is sedulously and even ostentatiously excluded; for while in the treaty with America opium is inserted as a prohibited article, this word is omitted in the treaty with England. Very evil habits are creeping in among our public men as to the relation between words and facts, but the House of Commons has a right to more accurate information than this from men whom that assembly trusts.

With the observations made by Mr. Bright, as to the inconvenience possible to arise from the joint operation of the four Powers, we are to a certain extent inclined to concur. No doubt, we have abundant power to chastise the insolence of half-a-dozen Chinese Emperors, and we are able single-handed, there or elsewhere, to vindicate our own honour. No doubt, we should have been much better pleased to be left alone to settle our own quarrel. But the nature of the co-operation with our allies seems to be misunderstood. There is no convention, no alliance, no defined common object—unless, perhaps, the published letter of Lord Elgin to Yeh may be supposed to create an obligation to retain Canton until the French demands as well as our own are ceded. Each nation has its separate grievance, and has made its separate written demand. It will probably be found that these State papers agree very nearly in the future securities they demand against the infraction of treaties and the ill-treatment of foreigners. This concord is probably not quite accidental, but surely it is not undesirable. It is in itself a proof that the public opinion and the State policy of all the civilized nations of the world are united upon this point; and that in moderation and in justice, we are all led to adopt the same remedies as the only cure for diversified injuries. What would Mr. Bright have had us do? Would he have divided our squadron into two parts, drawing up one part to keep off the French, the Americans, and the Russians, while with the other half he thrashed the Chinese? Or what would he have done in the subsequent negotiations? Would he have satisfied himself with introducing Mr. Parkes into Canton, while the French were obtaining for their countrymen free transit through China? It does so happen that the same remedy will secure the lives of French missionaries, and will further the development of English commerce. France is determined to protect her citizens, and demands that Frenchmen may lawfully travel in China under the protection of the Chinese Government. Does M. Bright wish that we should go to war with France to compel her to desist from this demand; or does he wish that Englishmen should be excluded from the privileges which Frenchmen are about to obtain, and which are reasonable in themselves and quite necessary for the security of individuals and the peace of nations?

Memorandum *of an estimate of the Stock of* Tea *which there will be in the United Kingdom on 31st December*, 1858, *exclusive of shipments from Season* 1858×1859, *which may arrive in Great Britain prior to that date.*

		Lbs.
Stock of Tea in the United Kingdom 31st May, 1858, was		71,225,000
Add Cargoes of the following vessels, which, though arrived in May, are not included in the London Stocks for that month, viz:	*Lbs.*	
Mary Ann Wilson, ..	1,066,800	
Spirit of the North, ..	1,179,000	
Anglo Saxon, ...	853 000	
Otto, ...	372,100	
		3,470,900
Add Cargoes afloat,—		
Sailed, December, ...	449,600	
February, ...	2,094,400	
March, ...	7,461,800	
April, ...	14,785,900	
May, ...	5,951,600	
June, ...	3,289,200	
		34,032,500
		108,728,400
Deduct deliveries from 1st June to 31st December, 1858, at the rate of 78,000,000 lbs. per annum. 7 months, say		45,728,400
		lbs. 63,000,000

EXPLORATIONS OF THE AMOOR RIVER IN NORTHERN ASIA.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF MR. COLLINS, UNITED STATES' COMMERCIAL AGENT TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Washington, *April* 17, 1858.

The report called for by Mr. Scott, of California, a few days since, in relation to the explorations of Major P. M. D. Collins on the Amoor River, will be submitted to the house in a few days. It was sent to the State Department to-day, together with two maps—one on the Amoor River, and the other showing the relative position of Northern Asia and our Pacific coast.

The Amoor, it will be recollected, is a river second only to the Mississippi, which flows from the centre of Northern Asia into the Pacific Ocean not far north of Japan. The report will give a general view of the interior commerce of Russia preparatory to the grand development of her Asiatic commerce and policy.

Mr Collins obtained the appointment of commercial agent from President Pierce, for the purpose of making the exploration of the Amoor and testing the practicability of its navigation.

In order to do this he was compelled to proceed by way of St. Petersburg, to obtain the permission of the Russian government to enter the Amoor country.

To have attempted its exploration from the sea, without the assistance of steam, and alone, would have been worse than folly: therefore the necessity of entering Russia by way of the Baltic. This, of course, rendered the land journey across both Europe and Asia necessary; nor was this without policy or aim—it was to witness that great inland trade of Russia concentrating at Nijne Novgorod in Europe and Kyachta in Asia, and to trace this line of commerce from the Baltic to the Pacific Ocean.

If the Amoor could be ascended by steamers this vast country could be opened to American commerce, and the very heart of Northern Asia made accessible to our merchants.

Having obtained the appointment, he proceeded early in the spring of 1856, *viâ* England and Denmark, to Cronstadt and St. Petersburg. Owing to many circumstances, Mr Collins was detained in St. Petersburg and Moscow until after the coronation of the present Emperor; it was not till after that event that he could obtain the necessary formal permission to prosecute his voyage.

It was now too late to cross the two continents in order to reach the Amoor before winter would set in; he consequently remained in Moscow until winter fairly set in, and the roads were rendered good by a sufficient coating of snow.

His detention was not without its benefits, because it gave him an opportunity to become familiar with the vast interior trade of Russia; the wealth of its great cities and the internal resources of a vast Empire; all of which was regularly communicated to the Department of State and in the meantime to make himself familiar with the Slavonic language.

Mr Collins passed overland from St. Petersburg to the headwaters of the Amoor, where he awaited the approach of spring, and then in a small boat, with oars and five Cossack soldiers furnished him by General Mouravieff, the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, proceeded down the three rivers Ingadah, Schilkah, and Amoor, to the ocean, a distance by water of some 2,500 miles. As he proceeded entirely under the auspices of the Russian government, he had every facility granted him in obtaining information and for exploration. Starting from Moscow in mid winter, Mr Collins had the rare opportunity of testing all the terrors of a Russo-Siberian winter upon an American constitution,

Major Collins now proceeded in a sleigh with post-horses by way of Vlademir, Nijne Novgorod, Kazan, crossing the Ural Mountains at Catherineburg, and thus on by Omsk, Tomok, and Kramoyank to Irkoutsk, the capital of Eastern Siberia, 4,000 miles east of St. Petersburg. Spending some time at Irkoutsk, and being hospitably entertained by Gen. Mouravieff, Mr Collins then visited the cities of Kyachta and Mai-mat-Tschin. These places are, by treaty between Russia and China, the only points where commerce can be conducted by the people of the two empires. They are situated about 350 miles south-east of Irkoutsk, and 1,000 miles north-east of Pekin, on the frontiers of Mongolia and Siberia.

Mr Collins had the rare opportunity of witnessing the opening of the great fair at the full or "white moon," in February.

Grand feasts and entertainments were given in honour of the occasion; the town of Mai-mat-Tschin was filled with feasting, and illuminated with lanterns at night.

The trade concentrated here is very important, said to be 20,000,000 of dollars annually. After finding its way on the backs of camels and by bullocks from Pekin, it is taken up by the Russian merchants in the winter on sledges, and in the summer by the rivers and wagons, and finds its way across Siberia to the foot of the Ural mountains, crossing which it concentrates at the great fair of Nijne Novgorod, where the commerce of 1856 summed up to 300,000,000 of silver roubles.

Upon the approach of spring Mr Collins crossed the Staunvey mountains, and fell upon the head waters of the Amoor. Navigation not yet being opened he made a full exploration of the gold and silver country of Nerchinsk, the mines of which are worked by the convicts from European Russia.

The country is very rich in silver and gold.

Returning from the tour, he awaited at Chetah the breaking of the ice in the Ingodah, whence he proceeded on his downward course to the sea.

The country along the Amoor is fully described, much of which is susceptible of farming and grazing But the great problem as to i's navigability is fully solved.

Mr Collins states, without hesitation, that steamers can ascend from the sea so Chetah, a distance of 2,600 miles, which great fact opens up Siberia to our Pacific commerce through the Amoor. This fact, hitherto unknown and not even guessed at, presents a new field for commerce, the ultimate limits of which can hardly be grasped by the most comprehensive mind.

Mongolia, Manchooria, Northern China, all the Tartaries, Thibet, and Siberia, with a population of twenty to thirty millions, are approached by this river, and a new route to the Indies opened.

The discovery of the north-western passage sinks into utter nothingness in comparison with the utility and practicability of this route.

One most astonishing fact is elicited, which is, that Irkoutsk, the capital of Eastern Siberia, can be approached with only about three hundred miles of land carriage.

Mr Collins is the first foreigner that has ever descended the Amoor, the second American that has ever crossed the Ural mountains, and the first that has crossed the mountains dividing the waters of the Pacific from those of the Frozen Ocean.

He speaks in the highest terms of the Russian officers and people upon his long journey, having been treated with kindness and hospitality.

At Kyachta, where he was invited to a public dinner, the health of President Buchanan was given as a regular toast, which was drunk standding, with all the honours.

Mr. Buchanan is very popular in Russia, and his election was hailed with delight throughout the empire. As he was also our Minister at St. Petersburg, and negotiated the last commercial treaty between the two countries, he is known to many personally.

By way of Hakodadi, Japan, up through the sea of Japan to the Straits of Tartary and into the mouth of the Amoor, the navigation presents no unusual difficulties; steam is wanted at the mouth of the Amoor to tow vessels to and from sea, the same as at the mouth of the Mississippi.

Vessels approaching the Amoor will stop at De Castries for a pilot, where they can also get wood and water, and the supercargo or captain can proceed by way of Keezey, making a small portage into the Amoor, and thus anticipate his vessel at the mouth of the river.

That vast and valuable extent of country lying along the Amoor, and more than that the navigation of that river from the sea to the interior provinces of Siberia through which alone she has an approach to the Pacific, is of itself a sufficient argument for the acquisition by Russia. But aside from this, the Amoor, for ages in the hands of Tartars or the Chinese—who, like the dog in the manger, will neither use it themselves nor let any other nation use it—justifies Russia now in its acquisition as we were in the acquisition of the Mississippi, by Jefferson—peaceably if we could, forcibly if we must.

The whole Amoor basin, is as necessary to Russia in the development of that country, and to her quiet intercourse into the heart of Siberia, as the Mississippi valley was to us in 1803.

It is not only most desirable to Russia, but equally so to progress and civilisation; for with the possession of this river, the Tartar power will be completely hemmed in and approachable on all sides.

Since Major Collins' visit to Irkoutsk and the Amoor, a company, called the "Company of the Amoor," has been organised in St. Petersburg, and received the sanction of the Emperor, with a capital of four millions of francs, to be increased to twelve millions, for the purpose of "encouraging and developing the commercial and industrial activity of the valley of the Amoor, to open trade through the Pacific ports with foreign countries, to trade with the Indians, to build and maintain steamers and sailing vessels, establish factories, magazines, &c.

This shows at once the waking up of Russia to the importance of the reannexation of the Amoor.

It must be remembered that Russia once held the Amoor, and only suspended her claims there in the face of great difficulties, to be renewed at a more propitious season. The time has now arrived, and she is pushing the task with vigour. And to what power but Russia does the world owe the successful beating back of the Great Moguls who devastated Europe for centuries with fire and sword? Take the vast extent of country over which Russia now holds sway, and it is one of the most remarkable in history; in control preeminent, in extent far surpassing that of Rome in her palmiest days. Russia alone has been able to control the Tartar race, and has whipped them into something like civilisation, and from marauding hordes trained them to the plough and the loom. It is to Russia alone that civilisation owes the fact that you can now travel from St. Petersburg to Kamschatka quite as secure as in any other portion of the globe, and needing, perhaps, less precaution than over the same extent of territory on any other part of the earth's surface.

After leaving the Amoor in the fall of 1857, Mr Collins visited Japan, Kamschatkd, and the Sandwich Islands and returned to Washington by way of San Francisco, California.—*The Singapore Free Press*, June 24.

(*From the Saturday Review, May 15.*)

YEH.

The admirable series of letters which the Correspondent of the *Times* has sent from China, has closed with a most graphic and interesting sketch of Yeh, whom the writer accompanied on his passage from Canton to Calcutta. The portrait of the great Chinaman is as excellent as words can make it. His loathsome diet, his filthy apathy, his affected indifference to passing events, his interest in the gambols of the middies, his retiring to sleep when India was first sighted, are brought skilfully together, until we know tolerably well the outside of the second man of the Chinese Empire. But something, although very little, also appears of his mind and thoughts. He discussed with the writer, and with other persons, on his own history, and on the philosophy, politics, and morality of his country. Our curiosity is, indeed, only excited to be baffled. There are a thousand questions which suggest themselves to which we can find no answer, and no hint of any. Still the conversation of Yeh gives us ground on which to raise some speculation as to the relations of Europe to China, and on the position which, as instructors and traffickers—let us hope not as conquerors—we shall be likely to hold with this wonderful section of the world which has for so many ages kept itself secluded.

First, then, Yeh's conversation would lead to the supposition that all our dealings with the Chinese, and all theirs with us, will be based on a purely intellectual calculation of relative strength. Yeh was anxious to have it understood that he had made preparations to defend Canton He had done all in his power; he had not been careless of the future; he had not neglected any available means; his troops were quite willing to fight, but, practically, it was found that the fire of the English guns was so overwhelming that nothing could be done against it. Directly this result was appreciated by the intellect of Yeh and his colleagues, there was an end of resistance. No thought of moral heroism, of dying for his country, of a glorious end, seems to have crossed his mind. He proved to himself, mathematically, that he must fail, and then he had done with the business. He had not even sufficient sentiment to commit suicide—which is the true Chinese method of accepting defeat. Very probably this arose from the calculation that he could make his own terms, that he could prove himself in some way necessary to his captors, and that the game was not really up. This completely intellectual way of regarding events is something quite distinct from the mere absence of morality on certain heads. According to the Chinese standard, Yeh, is said to be a moral man. Of course he lied. All Orientals lie, and several Christian nations nearly keep pace with them. But the purely intellectual method of calculating a course of action gets rid both of moral vices and moral virtues. And, supposing that Yeh is typical of his country we should have some very curious results. In proportion to the absolute submission with which a defeat would be accepted, would be the boundless confidence with which a turn of the chances would be seized as an occasion of resistance. The Chinese do not appear afraid. Give them our guns and they would fight us, not successfully, perhaps, but to the last moment that resistance would answer. So, too, we can never be sure what way we have made with them. They can estimate precisely what we have done. We cannot strike a panic into them as into the Hindoos, nor could we hope to attach them to us by moral superiority, as it is believed we have done with some of the nations of Hindostan. We should have perpetually to ascertain our own value in the market, and could not get a halfpenny more of respect, or obedience, or awe than we were really worth.

It is, indeed, only when civilization has established some sort of balance of power that even Christian nations are, to any considerable extent, guided by morality in their dealings with each other; and this extreme of intellectual calculation in the Chinese is quite compatible with a real moral feeling. Nor can we pick out great national crimes, or crimes in particular individuals, and say that morality is dead where such things are. Yeh owns to having killed 100,000 human beings—Louis XIV. ravaged the Palatinate. Yeh rather triumphed in having sentenced numbers to the severest punishments without proof or trial, except the assertion of Government spies. The process is going on daily in France at the present time. And the Chinese eat opium—so do the dwellers in the fen counties of England. The Chinese do not wash—nor do the foreign inhabitants of Leicester-square. How, then, do we prove the morality of France or England? By exceptional examples, and by the tradition in favour of morality prevalent in the country. But there is exactly the same tradition in China, and very much of the same kind. Yeh had one single standard by which to test all actions and solve all difficulties—viz., that such a thing was or was not the ancient custom of the country. This is the great creed of Toryism. Professor Wilson used to say, that all good men were Tories, and that Whiggism was only a casual aberration of the human mind. He believed, and thousands of persons believed with him, that to hold in some blind sort of way what was traditional and established, gave to the whole character a pervading and perennial spirit of morality. So that a Tory who got drunk was a fine fellow, while a Whig getting drunk was a beastly hog. Yeh thinks exactly the same, and is in many ways like a Tory of the days of the Regency. He is a Chinese Lord Eldon—practical, cunning, sincerely attached to his sacred books, impenetrable to Whig argument, indifferent to the cries of suitors, simply grunting when pressed into a corner, and yet writing the most elegant despatches, luminous, technical, and worthy of the pages of Vesey Junior. Such a man is not too hastily to be called a monstrosity.

But the real parallel to Yeh and to the Mandarins generally is to be found in the clerical diplomatists of the Middle Ages and of the Courts of the first great absolute sovereigns. Yeh tells us how he had reached the pinnacle of power. He had secured his entrance into the circle of high officialism by his success in his examinations. He explained in what this success consisted. He had been a wonderful adept in the five classical and four sacred books. To have distinguished himself in these was everything. He had filled the highest judicial positions, but knew no law—he had not even read the Chinese Code. All that part of his business he had left to secretaries. It was work below the intellect of a man who knew the books. Similarly, the bishops and cardinals were selected because they knew the logic of the schools and the Canon law. They were not tested in anything practical, but they were proficient in what was received as the exposition of the union of man's intellect with sacred things: and the difficulties to be surmounted, even if artificial, were sufficiently formidable to show that a mind that could surmount them had quickness and strength. Advanced to secular promotion, and appointed to carry on the business of the world, they exhibited a strange mixture of fondness for their old pursuits, an abiding belief that they had got hold of the right thing in the abstract, a real wish to push the cause with which their names were connected, with a businesslike shrewdness and flexibility in dealing with men, an indifference to means, and an admirably just appreciation of what lay within their powers. Yeh is just such a man, and the similarity is carried even to his language, for he told his English fellow voyagers that he could not speak Mantchou, nor his native dialect of Hupeh, but only the Mandarin language spoken at Pekin. This is like an English monk, who could not speak pure English or the Somersetshire dialect, but only Latin. On little things, too, the conduct of Yeh was curiously in keeping. The solemn humbug with which, on the entrance of the ship into the Hoogly, he declined looking at the shore, and on the interpreter asking what he thought of it, replied that he did not think about it at all,—yet, when he supposed every one to have gone away, climbed up and peered through the stern ports—was inimitable.

Yeh's conversation disclosed some of the great difficulties which Christian missionaries have to encounter when dealing with Orientals, and especially with Chinese. The Oriental mind is not a blank—it has a morality and a philosophy. And in China especially, educated men have a morality and philosophy, not without a sort of religious sentiment at the bottom of it, in which the leading notions of our system can be expressed, not accurately, perhaps, but so very nearly accurately, that the one phraseology slides into the other. We have our Taoli, and they have theirs. They have the distinction between unconditional existence and manifested Deity—they have the distinction between absolute and applied morality. They can say to our missionaries, "You offer us certain ideas; we have got them already." The reply might be, that the ideas, though apparently the same, are not really so. But it is exceedingly hard to prove this, and harder still to convince a defender of their identity that he is wrong. Accordingly, all genuine Orientals love to enter into a religious dispute. They like to go back to the first principles of all things, where any side of an argument may so easily be taken. We can estimate what is to be done when Orientals are to be converted, by supposing an enthusiast fresh from Exeter Hall, being sent to prove to an Hegelian that "the In-and-for-itself" does not exist. Of course Christianity contains much more than morality and philosophy. It contains the record of a Divine life. But then this life may be looked at either historically or morally. So far as it is looked at historically, it lies as completely out of the pale of Eastern history as the life of an Eastern sage lies out of Western history. If it is looked at morally, it can be expressed in the language of the Taoli. The difficulty is so great that M. Huc, the most intelligent of religious travellers in China, fairly confessed that he was beaten by it. English missionaries are not likely to give way. The truth is great and will prevail. But before it can prevail, it is necessary that some definite notion should be obtained of what is to be done, and of the peculiar obstacles which bar the progress of Christianity in the East.

A correspondent of the *Englishman* declares that "dried fish" are now being handed from district to district in the North West Provinces. We suppose the dried fish are to typify that the vitality of England is exhausted, and that she can send out no more troops.—*Friend of India*, June 17.

Correspondents both of the *Englishman* and *Hurkaru* affirm that Nana Sahib has been captured at Culpee. The Bombay papers have it that Nana Sahib is between Gwalior and Sepree with a large force. The *Mofussilite* has it that he has left Gwalior for the Deccan. We affirm on undoubted authority that he is in India.—*Ibid.*

The Report of the Assam Tea Company.—The annual meeting of the Assam Tea Company took place on the 7th inst., Sir W. Baynes in the chair, when the report was adopted unanimously, and a dividend declared for the past year at the rate of 9 per cent, being 1 per cent more than in 1856. The report mentioned that during the late disturbances in India it had been deemed advisable to insure the Company's tea, at one period worth 50,000*l.*, at a high premium, to cover all risks. Active assistance was afforded to the naval and military force sent to restore order in the province, and it is stated that, while the native servants cheerfully assisted in promoting the object, the independent contractors for cultivating the lands uniformly held aloof, or sympathized with the disaffected. The crop of the season 1857, estimated at 700,000 lbs., has produced 707,101 lbs, which is expected to realise 64,817*l.* The crop of the present season will probably amount to 765,000 lbs, which, at a similar valuation, will yield 70,125*l.*—*Homeward Mail*, May 15.

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DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
July 31	Brahma	Ha. bk	406	Wulff	Calcutta	June26	Rice, &c.	Siemssen and Co
.. 31	Persia,	B. ship	669	Paurall	Singapore Amoy	.. 22 July 22	Sund.	G. Thorburn
.. 31	Lord of the Isles	B. ship	691	Jamieson	London	Apr 20	General	Lindsay and Co
Aug. 1	Opossum [H. M.	g.-boat		Jones				
.. 2	Castle	Sia. sh	320	Hazard	Bangkok	July —	Sundries	E. Waller
.. 2	Scutari	B. ship	515	Ollard	Amoy	.. 25	do	Blenkin, Rawson and Co
.. 2	Vilhelmine	Da. bg	146	Benedicksen	Macao	.. 24	Rice	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 3	Munster	Hav. bk	281	Kok	Macao	.. 21	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 3	Wilhelmine	Da. bk	256	Thomsen	Hongkong	.. 22	Sundries	Harkort and Co
.. 5	Richard Cobden	Bre. sh	427	Feldhusen	Hongkong	.. 24	Rice	Siemssen and Co
.. 5	Success	Sia. bk	400	Robertson	Amoy	.. 27	Sundries	Order
.. 5	Splendido	Au. bk	250	Visin	Siam & H'kong	.. 4	Rice	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 5	Cruizer	Sia. sh	535	Sutherland	Bangkok	.. 27	Sundries	Order
.. 5	Rapid	Sia. bk	460	Rooke	Hongkong	.. 27	Sugar &c.	Order
.. 5	Joseph Fletcher	B. ship	672	Pook	Gulf of Pechell	.. 25	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 5	General Jacobi	Bre. bk	447	Weiland	Singapore	.. 11	Rice, &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 5	Winged Racer	A. ship	1767	Easterbrook	Hongkong	.. 27	Rice	Captain
.. 6	Betty	Bre. bk	600	Bellstadt	Singapore	.. 12	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 6	Elisabeth	Du ship	569	Harms	Fuchau	Aug 2	Timber	Siemssen and Co
.. 6	Gauntlet	B. ship	693	Inglis	Swatow	July 27	Sundries	Turner and Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
July 31	Furious [H. M.	st-fri.		Osborn	Nagasaki		
.. 31	Coromandel	H. M. str		Douglas			
Aug. 1	Beemah	B. ship	887	Pickernell	Fuchau	Ballast	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 2	Aden	B. str.	812	Bernard	Hongkong	Silk & Su.	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 2	Catherine Apcar	B. ship	709	de Smidt	H'kong & Sing.	Sundries	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 3	Phlégéton [H. I. M	g.-boat		Lévêque			
.. 3	Durance [H. I. M.	str.					
.. 3	Prégent [H. I. M.	str.		D'Osery			
.. 3	Fury [H. M	st.-sl.		Leckie	Amoy & Hkong		
.. 3	Banterer [H. M.	g.-boat		Jenkins,	Fuchau		
.. 4	Hesper [H. M. sc.-st.	store sh		Loane	Hongkong		
.. 4	Laura	Old. bk	560	Miesegades	Ningpo	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 4	Némésis [H. I. M	frigate		Reynaud			
.. 5	Giovannina	Sard. bg	286	Oneto	Swatow	Sundries	Fletcher and Co
.. 5	Minnesota	U. S. str.		Dupont			

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION	Intended despatch
Alfred the Great	June30	B. ship	664	Wilson	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Almonde	July 20	Du. bk	556	Surie	Wm. Pustau and Co	Bangkok	
Amicus	July 8	B. bark	511	Briard	Turner and Co.	London	
Amoor	July 7	B. ship	1344	Macdonald	Turner and Co.	London	
Ann	June29	A. bark	641	Munro	Isaac M. Bull and Co	Amoy & Hkong	Early
Antagonist	June26	B. bark	436	Turner	Jas: Bowman and Co		
Arabia	June30	B. ship	998	Forrest	Turner and Co.	Liverpool	
Arrow	July 23	B. brig	213	Ripley	P. F. Cama and Co	Amoy	cld 6th
Assyrian	July 27	B. ship	555	Sheppard	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Bell Rock	June27	A. ship	767	Harrison	Siemssen and Co	Manila	cld 5th
Berwickshire	July 6	B. ship	1111	Bell	Jas. Bowman and Co	Hongkong	cld 3d
Betty	Aug 6	Bre. bk	600	Bellstadt	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Beverley	July 25	B. bark	462	Carter	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Brahma	July 31	Ha. bk	406	Wulff	Siemssen and Co		
Castle	Aug 2	Sia. sh	320	Hazard	E. Waller		
Celestial	July 7	B. ship	494	Brait	Gilman and Co		
Challenger	June23	B. ship	698	Killick	Lindsay and Co	London	
Chieftain	June29	B. ship	579	Torque	Fletcher and Co	Hongkong	
Chusan	July 28	B. str	700	Brooks	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	15 inst.*
City of Acathia	July 9	Sia. sh		Dupont	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Clio,	July 24	Bre. bk	400	Frühling	Harkort and Co		
Cornubia	June29	B. bark	450	Ellison	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Cruiser	Aug 5	Sia. sh	535	Sutherland	Order		
Dennis Hill	June12	B. bark	348	Atken	Smith, Kennedy and Co A. R. Tilby, *Broker*	Swatow	Early
Diligentia	July 8	B. ship	651	Porter	Dent and Co	Amoy	cld 4th
Elisabeth	Aug 6	Du ship	569	Halms	Siemssen and Co		
Emilie	July 19	Du. bk	361	Perry	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	
Emma	July 17	A. ship	444	Gill	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	Macao	8th inst
Emma	July 29	B. brig	121	Douglas	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Enterprise	July 15	B. bark	338	Wade	Dent and Co		
Eureka	June10	A. ship	1041	Lane	Augustine Heard and Co		
Favorite	July 9	Sia. sh	450	Ingram	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Flag of Truce	June29	B. ship	417	Day	A. R. Tilby		
Friendship	June27	Sia. bk	450	Woodard	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Gauntlet	Aug 6	B. ship	693	Inglis	Turner and Co.		
General Jacobi	Aug 5	Bre. bk	447	Weiland	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Hafis	July 26	Ha. bk	409	Hinrichsen	Harkort and Co		
Hamlet	June27	A. ship	757	Leeraw	Russell and Co	Amoy	cld 5th
Helvetia	July 6	Old. bk	566	Thorade	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Henry & Oskar	July 10	Ha. bk	289	Kier	Wm. Pustau and Co	Macassar	cld 6th
Hotspur	June11	A. ship	862	Potter	Isaac M. Bull and Co	New York	Early
James Lemon	June28	B. bark	485	Macaulay	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Johannes Anthonius	July 11	Du. sh	720	Metz	Dent and Co	Batavia	cld 3d
John Masterman	July 26	B. ship	608	Stewart	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
John Ritson	July 26	B. ship	458	Matches	Order		
Joseph Fletcher	Aug 5	B. ship	672	Pook	Dent and Co		
Jubilee	May 9	B. ship	764	Douglas	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Jupiter	July 18	Da. sh	370	Heyrup	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	cld 30 ult
Kangaroo	July 7	B. ship	577	Robinson	Dent and Co		
Kate Kearney	June27	B. bark	413	Gill	Lindsay and Co		
Kun-Hong-Sing	July 19	Sia. bk	800	Christian	Siemssen and Co		
Kinaldie	June24	B. ship	757	Nolan	Russell and Co	Fuchau	7th inst
Kremlin	July 14	A. bark	469	Johnston	Russell and Co		
Lanrick	July 27	B. brig	283	Thompson	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hongkong	cld 5th
Lady Canning	July 21	B. ship	657	Gallastaun	P. & D. N. Camajee and Co		
Lady Elgin	July 8	B. bark	750	de Lisle	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Lizzie Jarvis	May 7	N.G. sh	422	Knipe	Lindsay and Co	Puget Sound	7th inst
Lord of the Isles	July 31	B. ship	691	Jamieson	Lindsay and Co		
Lucky Star	June28	Sia. bk	400	Preston	E. Waller		
Lucky Star	June28	A. bark	523	Sweney	Augustine Heard and Co		
Magnet	May 22	A. ship	705	Henry	Olyphant and Co		
Masdeu	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Metropolis	June30	Sia. bk	400	Kelly	E. Waller		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299	Moonie	A. R. Tilby		
Mirage	June 3	B. ship	716	Roberts	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	cld 6th
Moultan	June27	B. ship	429	Pearce	Fletcher and Co		
Munster	Aug 3	Hav bk	284	Kok	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Nabob	July 27	A. ship	1245	Baxter	Order		
Nimrod		B. bark	334		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Norna	June27	B. bark	392	Kirby	Dent and Co		
N. B. Palmer	July 26	A. ship	1400	Higham	Russell and Co		
Ocean Queen	June30	Sia. sh	600	Ayer	E. Waller		
Oscar	June 3	A. ship	648	Harding	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Palembang	June27	B. bark	549	Morrison	P. & D. N. Camajee and Co	Siam	Early
Pampero	June 4	A. ship	1375	Coggins	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	New York	Early
Paragon	June29	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	E. Waller		
Parsee	July 27	B. bark	437	Livingston	Turner and Co.		
Persia	July 31	B. ship	669	Paurall	G. Thorburn		
Prince Charlie	June19	B. bark	403	Proud	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hkong & Macao	cld 5th
Psyche	July 19	Da. bk	244	Waver	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Quickstep	June27	A. bark	523	Odell	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Rapid	Aug 5	Sia. bk	460	Rooke	Order		
Richard Cobden	Aug 5	Bre. sh	427	Feldhusen	Siemssen and Co.		
Richard Battersby	June29	B. bark	528	Duff	Fletcher and Co		
Sancho Panza	Mar 2	A. ship	875	Bird	Russell and Co		
Scutari	Aug 2	B. ship	515	Ollard	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Shooting Star	June27	Sia. sh	850	Silva	E. Waller		
Solomon Family	June13	B. ship	760	Corbett	David Sassoon Sons and Co		
Sophia	July 7	Sia. bk	300	Prowse	E. Waller		
Splendido	Aug 5	Aus. bk	250	Visin	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Stornoway	June23	B. ship	527	Hart	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Success	Aug 5	Sia. bk	400	Robertson	Order		
Thusnelda	July 11	Da. bk	326	Bleichen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Vilhelmine	Aug 2	Da. bg	146	Benedicksen	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Ville de Bale	July 6	Fr. sh	430	Dupont	Vaucher, Frères		
Wellington	June 4	B. ship	402	Atkinson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Whampoa	July 13	B. bark	370	Geale	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'pore	
Wild Wave	June21	B. schr	159	Cheyne	Moncreiff, Grove and Co.		
Wilhelmine	Aug 3	Da. bg	256	Thomsen	Harkort and Co		
Winged Racer	Aug 5	A. ship	1767	Easterbrook	Captain		
102 *Merchant Vels.*							

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Strathmore, 22d May.
Liverpool—Idas, 5th April; Sea Witch, 10th do.; Eastern Star, 16th do.; Maggie, 5th May; and Mencius, 29th do.
Gravesend—Countess of Seafield, 2d May.
Sunderland—Troas, 15th March; Polly, 31st do.; and Don Amitia, 17th April.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Cruiser	H M sc-st sloop	17	..	165	John Bythesea	60
Firm (81)	H M gun-boat	3	..	45	Lieut B G W Nicolas	60
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	260	C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Nimrod	H M sc-st g-vssl	6	..	110	G P Mends	180
Audacieuse	H I M frigate	50	..	..	Vrignaud	..
Avalanche	H I M gun-boat	6	..	..	Thrébuchet	..
Rémi	H I M chtd-str	..	..	..	Laen	..
Scotland	H I M chtd-str	..	..	..	Millman	..
Novara	Austrian frigate	36	..	..	Com'dore B. van Wullerstof	..

SHIPS OF WAR IN CHINA.—*Corrected on 7th August*, 1858.

Names	Rate	Guns	Complement of men	Horse-Power	Commander	Station	
British.							
Acorn	sloop	12	130	..	R. B. Pearse	Foochow	*
Actæon (survg)	frigate	26	160	..	Robt. Jenkins	Hongkong	†
Adventure	st-transport	6	118	400	Lacy	Whampoa	
Algerine (85)	gun boat	3	40	80	Lieut. Wm. Arthur	Canton	
Alligator (powder-ship)	ship	..	..	..		Hongkong	
Amethyst	frigate	26	230	..	Sidney Grenfell	Canton	
Assistance	steamer	6	118	400	W. A. J. Heath	Hongkong	
Banterer (79)	gun boat	3	37	60	Lieut John Jenkins	Foochow	
Belleisle	hospital ship	8	240	..	J. R. Rodd	Hongkong	
Bittern (Tender to Tribune)	sloop	..	..	..		Canton	
Bustard (92)	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut P. W. Hallowes	Hongkong	
Calcutta	flag ship	84	720	..	Rear Adm: Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. Wm. K. Hall, C.B.	Japan and Hongkong	
Cambrian	frigate	40	350	..	J. J. McCleverty, C.B.	Whampoa	
Camilla	sloop	16	130	..	G. T. Colvile	Canton	
Clown (72)	gun boat	3	37	40	Lieut W. Lee	Canton	
Cormorant	sc st gun vessel	6	91	200	Thos. Saumarez	Canton	
Coromandel (Tender to Calcutta)	st vessel	5	60	150	Lieut. S. Douglas	Hongkong	
Cruiser	sc st sloop	17	165	60	John Bythesea	Shanghai	‡
Dove (96) (Tender to Actæon)	gun boat	3	37	60			
Drake (97)	do	3	37	40	Lieut C. J. Balfour	Canton	
Elk	sloop	12	125	..	H. Campion	Amoy	§
Emperor	st yacht	4	40	..	Lieut John Ward	Japan	‖
Esk	sc st corvette	21	240	250	Sir Robt. J. Le M. McClure, Kt.	Canton	
Firm (81)	gun boat	3	37	60	B. G. W. Nicolas	Shanghai	
Forester (87)	do	3	37	60	Lieut Arthur J. Innes	Canton	
Furious	pad-whl st frig	16	220	400	Sherard Osborn, C.B.	Japan	¶
Fury	pad-whl st sl	6	165	515	C. T. Leckie	Hongkong	
Haughty (89)	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut G. D. Broad	Hongkong	
Hercules	hospital	10	25	..	Dr. Burn	Hongkong	
Hesper (store-ship)	sc st ship	4	51	120	Jabez Loane, Master Commanding	Hongkong	
Highflyer	sc st corvette	21	240	250	Chas. F. A. Shadwell, C.B.	Shanghai	
Hornet	sc st sloop	17	160	60	Rt. Hon'ble Viscount Gilford	Canton	
Inflexible	pad-whl st sl	6	165	378	G. A. C. Brooker	Japan & H'kong	
Janus (76)	gun boat	3	37	40	Lieut H. P. Knevitt	Canton	
Kestrel (69)	do	3	37	40	Lieut W. H. Rason	Hongkong	
Lee (82)	do	3	40	80	Lieut Wm. Graham	Japan	**
Leven (81)	do	3	40	80	Lieut Joseph S. Hudson	Canton	
Melville (Hospital)	hospital ship	..	..	..		Hongkong	
Minden	store ship	..	..	..			
Nankin	ship	50	500	..	Commodore the Hon. Keith Stewart	Hongkong	††
Nimrod	sc st gun vessel	6	110	180	G. P. Mends	Ningpo	
Opossum (91)	gun boat	3	37	60	W. H. Jones	Shanghai	
Pique	frigate	40	350	..	Sir Fred. W. E. Nicolson, Bart.	H'kong & Engld.	
Plover (86)	gun boat	3	37	60	Lieut Robert J. Wynniatt	Canton	
Princess Charlotte	barrack ship	12	75	..	Henry G. Thomsett, Master Com'ding	Hongkong	
Retribution	pad-whl st frig	28	300	400	Charles Barker	Japan	**
Sampson	pad-whl st frig	6	200	467	Geo. S. Hand	Hongkong	‡‡
Sans-Pareil	sc st ship	70	640	400	J. F. Slight, Acting Captain	Canton	
Slaney (83)	gun boat	5	40	80	Lieut Anthony H. Hoskins	Canton	
Starling (93)	do	3	37	60	Lieut Arthur J. Villiers	Canton	
Staunch (91)	do	3	37	60	Lieut Leveson Wildman	Canton	
Surprise	sc st vessel	6	91	200	Saml. G. Cresswell	Ningpo	§§
Tribune	sc st frigate	31	340	300	Harry E. Edgell	Whampoa	
Volcano (Factory)	pad-whl st vesl	3	54	140	J. M. Hockley, Master Commanding	Hongkong	
Watchful (75)	gun boat	3	37	40	Lieut James A. Whitshed	Canton	
Woodcock (73)	do	3	37	40	Lieut Edwin J. Pollard	Canton	
French.							
Alarme	steamer	..	..	..			
Avalanche	gun boat	6	..	..	Lafond		
Audacieuse	frigate	50	..	..	Vrignaud		
Capricieuse	corvette	32	..	..	d'Abboville		
Catinat	steamer	12	..	..			
Dordogne	do	..	..	..			
Dragonne	gun boat	6	..	..	Bron		
Durance	steamer	12	..	..	Tréburchet		
Fusée	gun boat	6	..	..	de Carpégna		
Gironde	st-transport	..	..	..	Jauriguibery		
La Place	steamer	..	..	..	Lausse		
Lily	do	..	..	..	Borelli		
Marceau	do	8	..	..	de Lamotte		
Mitraille	gun boat	6	..	..	Berranger		
Meurthe	steamer	12	..	..	Dariès		
Némésis	frigate	50	..	..	Rear-Admiral R. de Genouilly Reynaud		
Nisus	brig	20	..	..	Thierry		
Phlégéton	steamer	8	..	..	Lévèque		
Prégent	gun boat	..	..	..	Le Comte d'Osery		
Primauguet	steamer	8	..	..	Thoyon		
American.							
Germantown	sloop	22	..	..	Page		
Minnesota	steam frigate	41	588	450	S. F. DuPont		
Mississippi	steam frigate	13	300	..	Wm. C. Nicholson		
Powhatan	steam frigate	..	..	..	Commodore J. Tattnall Geo. F. Pearson.		
Portuguese.							
Amazona	lorcha	6	90	..	Lieut J. E. Scarnicha		
Mondego	brig	20	120	..	Tavares		
Dutch.							
Medusa	steamer	18	..	..	Fabius		
Russian.							
America	steamer	6	62	150	Chihacheff		
Askold	frigate	44	..	..	Ounkovskey		
Bijarin	steamer	..	..	..	Grevenitz		
Djuguitte	gun-boat	..	..	..	Maydell		
Noviek	steamer	..	..	..	Kuznezeff		
Streloet	gun-boat	..	..	..	Pedorowitch		
Austrian.							
Novara	frigate	36	..	..	Commodore B. van Wullerstof		

* Ordered to Amoy. † To proceed on surveying service to the North. ‡ Special service. § Ordered to Australia. ‖ To be presented to the Emperor. ¶ Special service of the Earl of Elgin. ** Special service. †† Ordered to England. ‡‡ Ordered to Foochow. §§ Ordered to the Cape of Good Hope.

H. M. S. Magicienne, pad-whl st frigate, 16 guns, 220 men, 400 horse-power, Com. N. Vansittart—expected from Pacific.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1857, *to 30th June*, 1858.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To UNITED STATES,	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,042,968	7,188,875	30,231,843	65,685*
AUSTRALIA,	....	....	852,393	....
COASTWISE,	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	....
CONTINENT,	....	....	497,969	98
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	43,914	309,122	353,036	....
SAN FRANCISCO,	83,684	42,975	126,659	....
MANILA,	64,247	72,775	137,022	....
Total	23,993,260	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,

From 1st July, 1858, to dates.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 15	Formosa, str.,	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,051

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—all payable in advance at *Shanghai* or *London*. SINGLE NUMBERS—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *can.*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers, Eight Lines and under, *One Tael*;—each additional line or two lines, 2 *mace* 5 *can*. One half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

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